



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

descriptions in details of coloration and outline, but differs in having a continuous row of rather coarse spines around the upper margin of the eye.

Heretofore the species has been known only from Monterey Bay.

Urobatis halleri (Cooper).¹ Rays doubtless of this species, colored much like the sand spit on which they were lying, were observed at the mouth of the estero at Goleta, California. This record slightly extends the known range of the species beyond Santa Barbara.

CARL L. HUBBS,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 1915, p. 306.

² Hubbs, *Copeia*, No. 37, 1916, p. 87.

³ *Raja montereyensis* Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 1915, p. 307, pl. 14, fig. 1; Starks, *Copeia*, No. 52, 1918, p. 2; Cal. Fish and Game, 4, 1918, p. 10, fig. 12.

⁴ *Urolophus halleri* Jordan and Evermann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47, Pt. 1, 1896, p. 80. *Urobatis halleri* Garman, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., 36, 1913, p. 403.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS COLLECTED IN NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI IN 1919

A collection of amphibians and reptiles made in the vicinity of the University of Mississippi, LaFayette County, Mississippi, has recently been received by the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. The specimens were taken at various times between March 3, 1919, and June, 1919, by Professor H. A. Dennee, who was at that time professor of Zoology in the University of Mississippi, with the assistance of others, principally Messrs. Robert and Calvin Brown. LaFayette County is in the northern part of the state.

LIST OF SPECIES

Ambystoma opacum (Gravenhorst), 2 specimens; *Plethodon glutinosus* (Green), ten specimens; *Eurycea guttolineata* (Holbrook), thirteen specimens; *Eurycea rubra rubra* (Sonnini), two specimens; *Bufo terrestris* Bonnaterre, one specimen; *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Holbrook), one specimen; *Anolis caro-*

linensis Voigt, one specimen; *Sceloporus undulatus* Latreille, twenty-four specimens; *Ophisaurus ventralis* (Linn.), one specimen; *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Linn.), two specimens; *Plestiodon fasciatus* (Linn.), eleven specimens; *Heterodon contortrix* (Linn.), four specimens; *Opheodrys aestivas* (Linn.), two specimens; *Coluber constrictor constrictor* (Linn.), four specimens; *Elaphe guttata* (Linn.), three specimens; *Lampropeltis calligaster* Say, one specimen; *Lampropeltis getulus* (Linn.), one specimen; *Natrix sipedon fasciata* (Linn.), two specimens; *Virginia elegans* Kennicott, one specimen; *Chelydra serpentina* (Linn.), two specimens; *Terrapene carolina triunguis* (Agassiz), one specimen; *Terrapene major* (Agassiz), one specimen.

DOREEN POTTER,

Ann Arbor, Mich.

SCAPHIOPUS IN NORTHERN NEVADA

In the region of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, toads of the genus *Scaphiopus* seem to appear regularly each spring for breeding. I observed them there in 1911, 1912, and again in 1913. They were first seen April 23 to 25, and they were laying eggs May 28 to June 2.

Their appearance was at once announced by a loud chorus which differed markedly from that of *Hyla* or *Rana*, being in a lower key, somewhat guttural, and a little rasping. It was entirely different from that of *Bufo*.

They collected in considerable numbers in the quiet water of irrigating ditches and in little ponds, where at night they sprawled out motionless in the water, their bright eyes projecting just above the surface. When once found they were easily caught, and when placed on the ground they proved to be very slow and awkward little creatures, exhibiting haste only when given an opportunity to sink into the desert sand.

Their color was yellowish olive above, spotted with darker olive, belly soiled white, chin darker, sides of